

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8TH, 1890

NUMBER 49

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8th, 1890.

THE multiplication of holidays during the past year has become a veritable nuisance. There has been so much confusion, so much uncertainty, and, in the end, so great an increase in the number of days that no one can compute the prejudices incurred. For a new government to start in with the creation of seven new holidays, some of which do not appear in the slightest degree to the sympathies and understanding of the people, and then to abolish a large number of others which are closely linked to the religious feelings and social life of the people, was certainly a very serious mistake.

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when we reach that condition, then we are willing to resort to the doubtful result of a silent protest. In the meantime, it is our opinion that the cutthroats who are seeking to intimidate the press by violence, and to create an excuse for the declaration of a life-dictatorship, should be met with their own weapons. Had the editor of the *Zibuna* chosen, he could have easily repulsed the attack on his offices and at the same time taught the military officers concerned a lesson they very much need. It is still time that the civilian elements of this capital should put down these military aggressions and teach the armed forces that they too must observe the law and respect the rights of life and property. The laws of the country ought to be sufficient to punish every abuse of privilege, as the *Tribuna* unquestionably deserved, and every abuse of power of which the officers of Gen. Deodoro's household are clearly guilty. Every sentiment of justice and public order demands that these men shall be indicted and punished, and that such an example shall be made of them that this capital shall never again be disgraced by such scenes as that of the assassination of Apulchó de Castro and the murderous assault on the *Tribuna*. The fact that the officers implicated are related to the chief of state should be no protection to them; it should make their punishment all the more severe, for they have abused a great responsibility and have linked the name of the executive himself with an outrage so dastardly as to winnow all confidence in the sincerity and efficacy of this attempt to establish free republican institutions in Brazil.

As a rule, a republic should burden itself with just as few restrictions as possible. Legally and politically, every man should stand on exactly the same footing, consequently there should be no arbitrary distinctions and privileges. We have already discussed in these columns the bad influence and inconsistency of according exceptional privileges to the military classes, for they lead to rivalries, pretensions, conflicts and trespasses on civil rights which ought never to be permitted, especially in a republic. We have now, in view of recent occurrences, to call attention to another phase of the question which is no less important—that of removing the military force altogether from this capital. It is evident that the civil authority will never be free and independent as long as a large body of armed men remain in this city. A republican form of government is essentially a civil government, and its methods are those marked out by free legislation and a harmonious administration of law. Whenever a republic goes outside of this, it invariably gets into disorder. To avoid these dangers, and to free itself from the insupportable and alien burden of military domination, the republic ought to forbid the quartering of troops within the capital, and forbid, likewise, the interference of military officers with civil affairs when in active service. Were it possible to prevent the complications likely to arise from military interference in politics in any other way, we should never advise the imposition of such a restriction, but when one considers the number of officers in the country, and the fact that their profession gives them almost nothing to do, it must be clear to the dullest apprehension that they will always be a disturbing element in civil affairs. In the United States the national capital has no military force whatever within its limits, except a company or two of marines in the marine arsenal. As the position of Brazil is equally pacific in character, and as the people are even less turbulent, the presence of three or four thousand armed men is absolutely unnecessary. Taking into consideration the disturbances continually arising, the privileges and exemptions from civil control accorded them, and the only too apparent fear manifested toward them by the civil authorities—taking all this into consideration, the only remedy is to remove every soldier from the city, except those required to guard the forts and arsenals, and then to debar every officer in active service from participation in political affairs. Outside of this, and from a purely military point of view, it should be apparent that the life of an officer or soldier in a large city is destructive to good discipline, and seriously impairs the efficiency of the army.

From the *Jornal do Comercio*, December 6th.

OUR BURDENS.

The following and very just observations are by a pre-eminent member of the Constituent:

"The grand commission of the 21 has just finished revising the project of the constitution. We shall, therefore, within a few days see the Congress re-opened in order that its fundamental law may be given the country.

From what may be inferred from the work of the commission, it appears that in the absence of statistical data that can authorize the building of federation upon solid bases, it felt itself seized by the same apprehensions that are daily growing stronger in public opinion. The administrative activity, really exceptional, at the various departments must have created a very respectable amount of engagements for the public treasury, and no one knows, neither the public, nor the members of Congress, no one knows if the weight of these engagements is compatible with the necessary and promised decimalization.

What appears certain is that a great part of the public service will fall to the states; that, however, which has a coloring of probability is that the states will be deprived of the means requisite for meeting the expenses incurred by this service.

The anxiety with which everyone awaits a loyal and open word as to the true position of our economic existence is a fact that must have closely touched the observation of those who are responsible for the government, and it should not be expected that Congress will dispense with clear information for its government, in this respect, that it may proceed conscientiously.

If there be errors to correct, acts to be modified, expenses to be suppressed, economies to be made in order that the federated republic may be organized as was promised by the men of the revolution and as is expected by the nation, let them become convinced of their duty, these men who now have in their hands the destinies of the Brazilian people."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

On the 2nd inst., a meeting of the chief editors of the principal journals in Rio—including two foreign editors—met at the *Jornal do Comercio* and passed the following resolutions:

"The press of Rio de Janeiro, represented in the journals undersigned, reunited to day in the editorial office of the *Jornal do Comercio* to take cognizance of the measures employed by the government for assuring and maintaining the liberty of inquiry and discussion, gravely compromised by the assault made on the *Tribuna* and the threats which have been directed to other journals, resolves to declare:

1st.—That the declaration published to-day in the *Diário Oficial* is not satisfactory, for it is undecided and weak.

2nd.—That it is hoped that the culprits in the attack upon the *Tribuna*, as verified in the investigation which is proceeding, will be punished in legal form.

3rd.—That it is resolved, in case such punishment is not imposed, or the want of safety now ruling is not made to disappear, to use every effort within their functions to secure this, even to the collective suspension of the journals."

This manifesto is signed by the *Jornal do Comercio*, *Gazeta de Notícias*, *Gazeta da Pátria*, *Diário de Notícias*, *Pátria*, *Diário do Comércio*, *Cidade do Rio*, *Nômade*, *Correio do Povo*, *Democrata*, *Revista dos Estados Unidos* and *Mesquita*. The two foreign journals signing are *La Voz del Pueblo* and *La Prensa*, both Cuban.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

We have received the following account of a recent cricket match at Santos, which we insert with pleasure:—

TOWN V. BARRA.

This match was played on the Praia, in lively weather, before a large number of spectators on the 30th November, and resulted in an easy victory for the town team by 54 runs. The batting of Messrs. Tross and Young and the bowling of Ashton and Kempster for the city is deserving of praise, while for the Barra, Messrs. Barber and Fussell did good work with the ball. Below is the score:—

TOWN.

Kempster, b. Oesler	14
Tross, b. Barber	27
Young, c. Sell, b. Fussell	24
Caley, b. Barber	0
Ashton, b. Fussell	9
Bareby, b. Fussell	1
Purell, c. Barber, b. Fussell	2
Beaver, b. Barber	0
Broad, b. Barber	0
Williams, b. Richards	0
Simon, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	88

BARRA.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Colbourne, b. Kempster	3 b. Ashton
Sell, b. Fussell	3 b. Young
Bareby, b. Kempster	5 Run out.
Richards, c. Purell, b. Kempster	7
Fussell, b. Ashton	0 b. Ashton
Oesler, b. Kempster	0 b. Ashton
Broad, b. Kempster	8 Run out.
Young, c. and b. Kempster	2 not out.
Dewar, b. Kempster	1 c. Beaver, b. Caley
Wynn, not out.	5 c. and b. Kempster
Denarest, c. and b. Tross	0 b. Young
Extras	4 Extras
Total	79

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine government has prohibited the circulation of foreign coins.

Gold was up to \$20 last week in Buenos Aires, and was quoted at \$31 on Saturday. The quota in Montevideo was 141.

The new president of Paraguay, D. Juan G. Gonzalez, took charge of affairs on the 25th ult., the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of that republic.

The parliamentary elections in Uruguay on the 30th ult., passed off without any great disorder, and resulted favorably to the *colorados*, or government party.

Political quarrels have broken out in the Argentine province of Mendoza, the governor arrested and imprisoned Gen. Ortega, the President has interfered, and everybody is feeling uneasy over it. Such were the reports on Saturday.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that English backers are now asking that the customs' receipts shall be employed as a guarantee for a future loan. Later telegrams say that Rothschild will advance £12,000,000 for public debt service, on these terms.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The government proposes to spend 120,000\$ in building an immigrants' hospital at Curitiba, Paraná.

The immigrant arrivals at Santos during the month of November numbered 8,783, of which 266 came voluntarily.

Telegrams published in the *Correio do Povo* on the 6th show that Rio Grande do Sul is not so quiet as we are expected to believe.

The chief of police of the state of Rio Grande do Sul has guaranteed protection to a local journal. If this not magnanimous, nothing ever will be.

The killing at the S. Paulo slaughter house last month, for the consumption of that city, comprised 2,282 head of cattle, 33 calves, 616 hogs and 347 sheep.

A plague of fleas has struck Ubatuba, Minas Gerais. All the rest will come, if the people there do not mend their ways, and stop taxing hogs and carmen.

Counterfeit 2\$ silver pieces have appeared in Sergipe. They are probably quite as valuable as the currency furnished the state by Gen. Barros through his bank of issue. Tokens, you know?

The election in Matto Grosso seems to be most shamefully conducted. In our opinion, it would be an economy and good policy to make Matto Grosso and Goiás territories for the present.

A local journal says that at Cataguases, Rio de Janeiro, a number of young men have formed a society for mutual protection against apprehended violence from the police or local potentates.

The Uberaba correspondent of the *Jornal do Comercio* mentions the arrest of a criminal who is afflicted with the name of "Guru Araújo," but what the man did, that is incompatible with his name, we can not make out.

According to a local colleague the *Gremio Artesiano Amazônico*, established at Manaus, has secured a monthly subsidy for the diffusion of instruction in drawing and music." And there are still people in Brazil who criticize the republic!

A Victoria, Espírito Santo, journal gives the name of a citizen who holds several public offices and hopes to secure two more. Our colleague says this concentrated personage is related to the governor's secretary, but does not suggest requesting the gentleman to "take a walk."

The governor of Maranhão ordered 2,000\$ of the state's money to be spent in celebrating November 15th. When Maranhão asks for a little more assistance from more prosperous states, we hope this 2,000\$ will be disbursed. Fireworks are only properly exploded by solvent persons, or states.

The *Diário de Notícias* of S. Paulo hears that a citizen of Campinas had addressed the following *reproposito* to the minister of agriculture: "As Y. Ex., Mr. Minister, has already conceded to S. Paulo almost all the public lands in this state, I appear to request that the balance be given to me."

Coherency demanded that our colleague, the *Monitor Campista*, should endorse the press material, and as Gov. Portella's name has appeared as editor of the journal, and he is a delegate of the government, the *Monitor* considers it proper to remove the governor's name from the position it has heretofore occupied.

The governor of Goiás is no stickler at little things. According to a correspondent of the *Jornal do Comercio* this governor has deported army officers, conscripted people, dismissed female school-teachers, etc., and all because the implicated parties would not vote straight, or were concerned in a manifesto that hurt his excellency's feelings.

Affairs seem to be getting critically mixed in Para. A telegram on the 4th announces the arrest of the 31st of the editor and proprietor of the *Diário de Notícias* (opposition) who has been sent south on the coasting steamer *Jubá*. On the 4th, however, the editor and proprietor of the *Província do Páu* (government) was attacked in the street and received a severe beating.

The Escola Americana, of S. Paulo, closed its year on the 6th inst. The total number of pupils matriculated during the year was 447, and the average attendance was 371. This deservedly popular school is maintained by the Presbyterian mission and stands so high in public estimation that it is rarely able to accommodate all the applicants. It is under the direction of Dr. H. M. Lane, assisted by an experienced corps of teachers, and will be re-opened for the coming year on January 21st.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The minister of agriculture is wasting his time in consulting engineers in regard to giving the Tijuca carriage road to a railway company. It is an ethical and legal question, but does not require the opinion of engineering experts.

The total receipts of the Leopoldina system, with 1180.8 kilometers of line, during the last year amounted to 4,729,883\$452, and the expenditures to 3,555,772\$199, leaving a net balance of 1,174,116\$43. The company has since acquired other lines, which bring the total extension up to 1,500 kilometers.

On the 3rd inst., near Moçambique on the Maguary line, S. Paulo, a freight train ran into a passenger train, which was backing in order to get up momentum enough to overcome a grade, smashing the mail wagon and killing four persons. One was a mail agent, the telegraph foreman, an immigrant and a civil engineer. Two brakemen were injured, but only slightly.

A decree, dated on the 14th ult., and published on the 2nd inst., modifies the concession to the Muzambinho railway of the extension and branch of the Minas e Rio, inasmuch as it permits the former to organize definite surveys; the latter company has declined to dispose of the surveys made by it. Of course the Muzambinho directors would never do such a thing as copy!

Official figures make the returns of the Central of Brazil railway for the year 1889 as follows:

Receipts 11,876,337\$674

Expenses 7,708,201\$98

Net result 4,168,136\$606

Against 1888 4,060,567\$574

" 1887 5,017,694\$349

" 1886 5,089,618\$414

The gross receipts for the first half of 1890 were 5,458,277\$100, showing a further profitable comparative decrease for the year. The Leopoldina railway, by its Cantagalo line, has reduced the Central's revenue. In 1888 the Leopoldina system shipped nearly \$4,000 tons of coffee over the Central line; in 1889 the quantity was only about 29,000 tons.

LOCAL NOTES.

There were rumors current on the 4th of a revolution in Rio Grande do Sul.

Advices were received on the 3rd that Spain had recognized the Brazilian republic.

The appointment of Mr. Gérard as French minister to Brazil was confirmed on the 3rd inst. from Paris.

It was edifying to see cavalry soldiers escorting beef wagons during the strike, instead of striking the strikers.

The minister of agriculture has granted a patent for "fluctuating moveable cities." We are not all surprised.

The government has released Col. Graça, Jun., from arrest. It would be interesting to know why he was arrested at all!

Gen. Demidow was at the races on the 30th when the minister of agriculture went after him to present the ministerial ultimatum.

The department of public works has reported to the minister of agriculture against the concession for laying rails on the Tijuca road.

On the 2nd inst., the apprentices at the Mint gave Dr. Faustino Sozzi a暴徒. Nothing less than a bronze medal will do to celebrate this event.

Fluctuations in exchange are sufficiently perplexing, but that chart published in *O Povo* showing the fluctuations in November is simply mad.

On the 2nd the malicious *Brazil* says there had been a rumor current that the *Diário Oficial* was guarded by troops! Fancy an attack on the *Diário Oficial*?

Sobral lifted three incendiary quarrymen on the 20th ult. What is the use of miscalling a thing? Dynamite would not have behaved any worse than scholars.

On the 2nd the *Diário do Comércio* requested some verses by Sr. Mucio Teixeira complimentary to the Emperor, but was cruel enough to suppress the date.

According to *O Povo*, of the 1st, Gen. Washington was the author of the expression *cortejo um pote*. It seems a pity the general ever cut short that apple tree.

The immigrants who are supporting themselves by implored alms in the street are becoming much too numerous for the credit of the importers of that article.

The *Diário Oficial*, on the 4th, publishes the notes exchanged upon the recognition of the Brazilian republic by the German empire and the kingdom of Sweden and Norway.

A loaded revolver carelessly left within reach of a mischievous child and a little dead colored boy, about cover the story of what happened in a house on Botafogo beach on the 30th ult.

The hysterical *Diário de Notícias* discovered enemies of the republic in the carmen who struck on the 1st. Our colleague really should take medical advice; his nerves are sadly out of order.

A perverse fate seemed to pursue the *cocheiros* on the 3rd, when they returned to work, for they ran over no less than three persons in the streets, one of which was killed. This kind of driving will hardly do.

On the 30th ult. the local press were very complimentary to that well-known discovery, the electric fire alarm. What Rio wants is an electric police alarm—and a minister of justice to apply it with energy.

The printers have collectively endorsed the stand made by the press against attacks on the expression of opinion which they, the printers, composed.

An unfortunate man has applied, under peculiar circumstances, to the police. He says some other fellow has gone and got married under his name, and he does not like it.

A telegram published in the *Jornal do Comercio* on the 1st says the Argentines had asked for 300 more Paraguayan war medals. We had no idea that there were so many Argentines in the Paraguayan war.

It seems a pity that the representatives of the press did not demand from their former colleagues, Messrs. Rio Barbosa and Quintino Bocaiuva, categorical declarations of opinion as to the attack on the *Tribuna*.

On the 2nd inst. a half-pay army ensign was arrested on the Rua do Ouvidor while distributing Queen's hand bills. The document reads like the emanation of a lunatic's brain, and this ensign is probably suffering from madness.

During the recent strike of the cartmen here one could neither live nor die properly. The meat supply of the city was cut off because no drivers could be found for the wagons, and the horse drivers also declined to expose themselves to possible damage.

It is amusing to see the persistence with which shippers by the Leopoldina railway lay their complaints before the press. What do the shippers expect? The shippers can not bank after merchandise traffic and the stock exchange at the same time?

The attorney of the Princess Imperial, Dr. Silva Costa, published a protest against the confiscation of the princess' dinner-laws, in the *Jornal do Comercio* on the 2nd inst. Gen. Glycerio could hardly have appreciated this document; probably he has turned it over to Gen. Campos Salles for a reply.

The arrest and discharge of Col. Graça, who was imprudent enough to endorse the *Tribuna* on the Misericórdia question, demands a serious investigation. Who ordered the colonel's arrest? And who believed that the warrant should be considered null? If we are to be under martial law, for God's sake let us know it!

O Povo, on the 4th, says that the Protective Association for Sailors had given 100\$ and a quantity of clothes to the Nortile American sailor Henry A. Sonnen, who lost everything he possessed in a catastrophe which occurred on the bark *Fruta Red* of Cape Horn.

The special committee appointed to examine the government project of a constitution, finished its work on the 4th at 11:30 p.m. A sub-committee was then appointed to make a clean draft of the revised document, which will then be ready to present to the Constituent.

On the 4th inst., the *Gazeta de Notícias* says a society has been formed here to protect seafarers. The young gentlemen of the Rua da Alfândega will take in shares in such a company, but the masters of the *Ovidior* certainly will—providing no cash is required.

Only on the 3rd, the day the cartmen's strike ended, did the government publish the *Diário Oficial*'s declaration that the strikers had been misled as to the terms of Art. 297 of the new criminal code. But who misled them? Was it Dr. Silva Porto?

On the 3rd inst., the minister of agriculture refused an application for 105,000\$ per annum to establish schools for "mitten children" (*meninos-potes*). The *Diário Oficial* gives currency to the matter, and we are surprised that these poor children should be refused schools.

Various depositions have been taken by the police during the past week in regard to the assault on the *Tribuna*, but they have been withheld from publication in great part. The purpose is clearly manifest to protect the officers implicated from exposure and prosecution.

The governor of Espírito Santo offers 5,000\$ to the man who will discover "an easy and infallible means of killing *cavaria ants*." We have demanded the prize. Our manner of treating ants is to catch them, draw their teeth, and then drown them in refined petroleum. None ever come back after this treatment.

The workingman, Francisco Belchior da Silva, has another government job. He will finalize the conservation of government material lent the Lago de Roilho de Freitas improvers. The workingmen are to be congratulated on their resolution not to elect this chief to congress, for he would certainly have resigned his seat rather than lose all these profitable employments.

The medical experts of Maranhão can give odds to their colleagues in Rio. A man was dead—awful very much dead, too—a place called Maia. The Maranhão doctors declared that the cause of death was cerebral congestion caused by sunstroke, despair, rage and other circumstances, which accumulated for the disastrous end of the unhappy young man.

It is generally supposed that Graf von Herzberg's appeal to the strikers, published on the 3rd, brought them to reason. The Graf is the contractor for burying people, and he asked the strikers to let his horses alone, for some day every one of us will require one. Such a touching appeal could not fail to be effective. No man cares to walk in his own funeral procession.

It really appears that there is no other means of correcting the police except that of shooting them. On the 4th the *Gazeta de Notícias* publishes an account of a most unwarrantable attack upon quiet drivers of trans, and a wounded man was advised by the police officer in charge to go home and be thankful he had not been worse beaten! These drivers, instead of sacrificing this scoundrel, appear to have taken his advice.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 6th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700\$	Jan.—July	5	Apolice.....	200\$—1,000\$	98\$—100\$	—
119,600\$	do	5	do gold.....	1,000\$	98\$—100\$	—
18,100,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,165,000	—
3,610,500	Quarterly do	4½	do 1870.....	1,000	1,120,000	99 ¾
109,694,000	do	4	do 1882.....	500—1,000	—	—

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	105\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Brasília.....	200	120	—
1,133,000	Jun.—July	6½	Campos e Cataguás.....	54	63 \$100—64 \$100	—
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Geral do Brasil.....	200	102	—
13,049,010	do	5—6	Júiz de Fora e Pern.	181	—	—
300,000	Jan.—do	7	Leopoldina.....	510	—	48 \$100—49 \$100
366,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	do Rio.....	58	—	82 \$100
1,135,000	Jan.—July	6½	Rio de Flumes.....	84	93 ¾	160 ¾
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Sapucaí.....	160	102	—
631,000	Jan.—July	6	S. Isidro do Pará.....	102	—	—
639,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	S. Joaquim gold.....	40	—	25 ¾
177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	S. Lourenço.....	88 ¾	—	—
650,000	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	500	—	—
7	União Valenciana.....	140	—	—	—	—
478,000	Jan.—Nov.	5	TRANSPORTS	168	—	—
431,853	do	5	Cant. e Viação Pernambucana.....	100	100	—
797,500	do	7	Caxias Urbanas.....	100	107	—
565,250	Feb.—Aug.	6	do	148	—	—
140,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Mitheneh gold.....	200	—	—
259,000	Jan.—July	6	Fernambucana.....	102	—	—
278,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	S. Paulo e Araraúna.....	100	—	—
278,000	do	6½	S. Paulo e Itaíbi.....	105	—	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	SHIPPING	100	100	—
1,209,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Ferry.....	200	20	—
7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	20 ¾	190 ¾
1,209,000	do	7	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	100	100	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	do	180	—	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamau.....	210	105	—
400,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Rio Branco.....	210	105	—
2,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alânia.....	200	202	200 ¾
400,000	Jan.—July	6	Barreiros.....	200	—	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom Fim.....	200	—	—
1,138,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brasil Industrial.....	100	—	—
743,000	do	7½	Caíoca.....	200	210	—
514,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial.....	100	—	—
600,000	do	7	Industrial Mucumé.....	200	200	192
1,474,000	Jan.—July	6	Elevador das Faz. de Chumbo.....	200	190	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pão Grande.....	200	—	—
308,000	Jan.—July	6	Riachuelo.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	do	7	Riachuelo.....	200	—	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazarus.....	200	108	—
226,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	—	—
1,757,000	Jan.—July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	100	103	—
197,000	do	7	MINES	100	95	—
200,000	Jan.—July	7	Jerônimo (coal).....	100	—	—
200,000	May—Nov.	8	MICROBIALEUS	100	86	—
1,209,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Architectural Co.	100	70	180 ¾—190 ¾
1,138,000	do	7	Brasília Virgin do Brasil.....	100	—	—
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Cantareira Exportos, gold.....	200	—	—
90,000	Jan.—July	8	Construtora.....	200	100	—
6,625,500	do	7	Elevador das Faz. de Chumbo.....	100	92 ¾	84
400,000	Mar.—Nov.	6½	Empresa de Obras Públicas.....	200	100	—
1,500,000	do	7	Ind. Lava e Cac. Macaé.....	200	100	—
1,500,000	May—Nov.	6½	Lavau, Ind. & Com.	200	—	—
600,000	do	7	Melhoramento U. do Nith....	200	—	—
600,000	do	7	Nacional de Oleo.....	200	185	190 ¾
90,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Nova Industrial.....	100	100	50 ¾
300,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Pingo-d'água S. Thereza.....	100	95	200
300,000	do	7½	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	200	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,700\$	June—Dec.	5	Brasil Real.....	100\$	100	—
13,218,000	Jan.—July	5	Brasil Real des. Brasil.....	100	98	—
5,600	do	5	Brasil Real gold.....	100	100	—
5,600	do	5	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	100\$	92 ¾	—
8,000	do	5	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	100	92 ¾	—
1,752,500	May—Nov.	5	Estados Unidos.....	100	86	85 ¾—88 ¾

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
200,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	50,000,000	Brasil do Brasil.....	100\$	105\$	375,500—378,000	—
50,000,000	4,612,250	1,000,000	Brasília with call.....	100\$	105\$	364,500—367,000	—
200,000,000	8,920,000	2,000,000	Maricá.....	100	100	97,500—105,000	—
7,000,000	600,000	—	Monte Claro.....	40	50	50,000	—
3,100,000	900,000	—	Monte Alegre.....	60	120	100	—
12,000,000	2,414,000	—	North of Pern.	10	30	30,000	—
25,000,000	2,075,000	200,000	Orla do Minho.....	600	100	200,000	200,000
2,075,000	200,000	—	Orla do Minho S. series.....	75—Jan. 90	80	200	—
2,075,000	200,000	—	Orla do Minho S. series.....	75—Jan. 90	90	200	—
8,000,000	1,600,000	—	Parapeguá.....	40	51	50,000	—
10,000,000	1,410,000	—	Quimbé.....	60	60	60,000	—
8,300,000	7,373,800	64,442	Ribeirão das Flores.....	600	180	200,000	200,000
10,665,000	10,665,000	1,044,444	S. Paulo and Rio.....	800	300	300,000	300,000
10,000,000	5,000,000	—	do subsidiaries.....	200	54	50,000	—
30,000,000	12,000,000	—	Sapucaí.....	200	200	200,000	200,000
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Santos.....	200	300	300,000	300,000
12,000,000	5,000,000	—	Santos do prolongation.....	300	115	100,000—115,000	—
12,000,000	3,000,000	—	Sid. Paulista.....	200	65	65,000	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	—	Theresópolis.....	40	65	65,000	—
1,600,000	1,180,173	38,816	União Valenciana.....	60	200	200	—
3,000,000	6,000,000	—	Vassouras e Pato do Alfres.....	40	15	15,000	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,100,000\$	169,212\$	Alliança.....	—July 90	200\$	310\$—320\$	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Bom Fim.....	200	220	—	—
3,000,000	600,000	63,273	Brasil Industrial.....	\$500—July 90	200	210	200\$—250\$
3,000,000	600,000	564	Brazileira.....	8 000—Aug. 90	200	200	200\$—250\$
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,904	Caranx.....	12 000—July 90	200	—	—
1,200,000	600,000	30,142	Centro Industrial.....	12 000—July 90	110	120	300,000—320,000
2,000,000	1,200,000	—	Centro Industrial S. series.....	6 000—July 90	110	120	300,000—320,000
7,400,000	4,000,000	—	Curuá.....	40	40	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Cunha do Sul.....	200	220	220,000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	—	D. Isabel.....	200	200	200,000	—
3,000,000	9,092	—	do	200	145	145,000	—
200,000	155,641	—	Industrial do Ouro Preto.....	200	200	200,000	—
300,000	155,641	—	Nacional da Seda.....	200	220	200,000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pão Grande.....	100	60	60,000	—
4,000,000	32,000	—	Petropolitana.....	9 000—July 90	170	80	80,000
1,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brasil.....	1 750—Aug. 90	200	200	200,000
1,000,000	600,000	227,372	Ribeirão das Flores.....	7 500—Jan. 90	200	185	185,000
1,000,000	600,000	518	S. Christovão.....	2 150—Jan. 90	180	—	—
2,000,000	248,000	—	S. Joaquim.....	2 150—Jan. 90	180	—	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. Lazarus.....	10 000—July 90	200	235,000	—
1,750,000	600,000	618	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	—Aug. 90	90	—	—
1,750,000	600,000	1,740	União Industrial.....	4 000—Oct. 90	200	222,000	—
1,750,000	100,000	—	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	—	200	227,000	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	25,618	RIO DE JANEIRO	2 000—July 90	80\$	142,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	19,249	Alliança do Brasil.....	200	60	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000	Andarilhão.....	0 000—July 90	150	150,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000	Brasília.....	2 000—July 90	145	145,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000	Brasília, Central, gold.....	2 000—July 90	145	145,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Brasília, Central, gold.....	2 000—July 90	145	145,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Brasília, Central, gold.....	2 000—July 90	145	145,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	Brasília, Central, gold.....	2 000—July 90	145	145,000	—
1,000,000	1,						

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NOTICE.

The undersigned, partners of the firm of Moreira, Coelho & Co., in Rio de Janeiro, n. 37, advise their friends, and the public generally, that they have by mutual consent agreed upon this date to dissolve their partnership. The partner remaining is Dr. Alberto Manoel Moreira, who withdraws his name and signature.

The business will be continued under the firm of J. F. Corrêa & Co., the active partner in which will be Sr. José Francisco Coelho, and the special manager, Sr. Augusto Nunes Nunes de Souza.

Rio de Janeiro, November 25th, 1891.

Alberto Manoel Moreira
José Francisco Coelho

José Francisco Coelho and Augusto Nunes Nunes de Souza announce that they have formed a partnership to take over the engagements of the firm of Moreira, Coelho & Co., at Rio de Janeiro, n. 37, under the firm name of J. F. Corrêa & Co.

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